

Henry Kissinger as a novelist

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Contributing Editor

The White House Years
by Henry A. Kissinger.
Little, Brown, Boston, 1980.

Without doubt, the first volume of Henry A. Kissinger's *The White House Years* is the biggest piece of fiction (1,476 pages) since before the last World War—when *Anthony Adverse* titillated the prurient interest of bored housewives.

The story concerns the putative hero (Kissinger) who has been retained as something like assistant sales manager of something with an unsavory sort of likeness to a used-car lot (the White House). According to the pages of this particular *roman à clef*, the premises are owned by a bumbling, highly suggestible proprietor (Richard M. Nixon). After approximately 18 months, the assistant sales manager has reduced the sales manager (Secretary of State William Rogers) to a frustrated figurehead. From that time onward, the lowly assistant sales manager plays Svengali to Nixon's performance of Trilby. In the end, according to the story, the lowly assistant sales manager has taken over control of the world.

Apart from a distorted sort of shadowy reflection of the sequence of scenes performed by the Nixon administration, the only important fact surviving the steady accumulation of distortions and outright lies is conclusive evidence that Kissinger is among the more unwholesome political celebrities of the recent three decades. Kissinger follows intimately behind the notorious Roy Cohn.

Granted, this writer was not sufficiently privy to all of the matters alluded to in Kissinger's text. Nonetheless, this writer has been privy to some first-class thorough research on many of these matters, accomplished under the direction of Costas Kalimtgis. The conclusions reached were cross-checked independently with a number of leading figures of the Nixon administration, as well as with persons involved in sponsoring Kissinger's rise from postwar rank of Pfc. jeep driver with the Oberammergau team. Enough is known in these and other ways to report that Kissinger lies wildly on numerous of the most significant items featured in his account.

Instructive is the manner in which Kissinger skids over the circumstances of his expulsion from the circles of the Kennedy administration. Clearly, the book attests, vindictive Henry has not forgiven McGeorge Bundy for the latter's part in that affair. His "sibling rivalry" hatred against the William Rogers whom Nelson Rockefeller described publicly as "my lawyer" shows through in all the oedipal evil typical of Kissinger's "shopping" of friends and friends of friends in the course of his career.

The account of the pre-inauguration shaping of the new National Security Council team is bereft of the relevant facts of that process. His account of his role in Middle East policy is monstrously wanting in candor. According to best information from relevant sources, his account of Egypt's turn away from Moscow toward Washington is singularly lacking in reference to the crucial facts.

The kindest permissible euphemism for the text as a whole is that it is a delphic distortion clearly intended to



Photo: Philip Ulanowski/NSIPS

The memoirist, 'a five-and-dime Toynbee,' with William Buckley.

promote a myth.

It would be impossible to endure reading the text if one limited one's attention to the succession of lies and gross distortions listed page after page. Something can be gained even from such diarrhea of lies as that. As one might say of the babblings of a schizophrenic, it is possible to ignore the alleged facts, and to adduce patterns which may be useful clinical interest.

An abomination

Two paragraphs, on pages 40 and 41 of the text respectively, give insight into the Svengali-and-Trilby relationship Kissinger describes between himself and President Richard M. Nixon. "To be helpful to the President, the machinery for making decisions must therefore meet several criteria. It must be compatible with his personality and style. It must lead to action; desultory talk without *operational content* produces paralysis. Above all, it must be sensitive to the psychological relationship between the President and his close advisers: it must enable the President's associates to *strengthen his self-confidence* and yet *give him real choices*, to *supply perspective* and yet not turn every issue into a test of wills. It must give *scope for genuine presidential discretion* without promoting the megalomania that often develops in positions where one encounters few equals. At the same time, *if every single decision is funneled into the President's office, he will lose the benefit of technical competence and accumulated experience of the permanent officials. Permitting the President to make a real choice* seemed to me essential,

not only to establish genuine presidential authority but also to enhance his leadership by *giving him the self-assurance that comes from knowing that he had considered all the valid alternatives. Putting before the President the fullest range of choices and their likely consequences was indeed the main job of the National Security Adviser. . . .* [emphasis added].

In his own words, Kissinger's definition of his duties was to isolate the poor dupe Nixon as much as possible from direct contact with the real world, and to supply him instead an artificial selection of predetermined and predigested "choices." This gave the poor dupe in the Oval Office the illusion that he was acting in fact as President. That policy, implicit in the cited paragraphs, permeates the book as a whole.

The same evil subversion of constitutional government is more conspicuous in a President whose intellectual and moral qualities have been vastly inferior to those of Richard M. Nixon. The manipulation of choices, filtered through the controlled psychological environment managed by a none-too-mentally-stable Zbigniew Brzezinski, is the hallmark of the manner in which every policy decision of the Carter administration has been placed in the "image-conscious" mouth of the poor dupe Carter.

Stepping outside Kissinger's distorted text for a moment, let us consider the way in which Kissinger actually finally succeeded in placing the dagger between the shoulderblades of Secretary of State William Rogers: the Jordan "Black September" affair.

The real job was not done by Kissinger, but by the British Secret Intelligence Service's Arab Bureau. Kissinger's essential role in this was that of a stage figure, waving around telex transmissions from London. SIS did the work, launching an orchestrated bloodbath in the Middle East, chiefly for the purpose of destroying Rogers's influence and upgrading that of London's choice, Kissinger.

Kissinger, playing upon Nixon's "Soviet" profile, informed the poor dupe in the Oval Office that Moscow was about to create a falling-dominoes operation in the Middle East, capturing Middle East oil, and thus bringing Western Europe to Moscow's submission.

Rogers deprecated such a Moscow-directed operation, which was sound judgment on his part. However, Rogers overlooked the fact that it was British SIS's Arab Bureau which possessed the assets needed to create a situation closely resembling the scenario Kissinger had outlined. When British SIS not only orchestrated an actual provocation and counteraction in Jordan, and then caused a Syrian-sponsored Palestinian armored unit to deploy menacingly (without Syrian air cover!), Nixon bought the scam. Rogers was down and Kissinger was up.

The same general arrangements governed Kissinger's allegedly greatest feat—bringing Egypt from Moscow's into Washington's embrace. The insider's account is that British SIS used assets in the Kremlin to force through the Politburo a laundry list of humiliating "test" demands upon the Egyptian government—reportedly over the strongest objections of the Soviet Military Advisory Committee. The enraged and frightened Egyptians plunged into Washington's embrace.

The ruining of the presidency would not have been possible had Kissinger not succeeded, from the outset, in downgrading the Central Intelligence Agency, and bringing it increasingly under his control from the NSC. Neutralizing Rogers, cutting back on the Joint Chiefs of Staff's access to the President, and also boxing in the CIA, Henry accomplished an encirclement of the Oval Office which would be completed later, when Kissinger's last serious opposition, John Mitchell, was moved out of the Attorney General's office into the CREEP organization Kissinger had already set up for the "Watergate" drop.

Whatever the defects of Presidents and administrations prior to Ford's, the Kissinger operation at the NSC created an abomination which destroyed in practice the intent of the Constitution respecting the presidency, and which position Kissinger and others used to set up Nixon for "Watergate." The significance of "Watergate" is not merely the evil manipulation of Nixon by Kissinger et al. The significance is that, until we reverse this sabotage, the proper functioning of the presidency was neutralized, and the constituency organization system of ordering of major political parties has been made a shambles through operations deployed under the auspices of "Watergate."

Kissinger the historian

Kissinger, like any successful sort of crooked used-car salesman, is not a person of communicative insight into substance, but a peddler of empty, if suggestive, mere vulgar sentimentalities. Put more simply, Kissinger as an historian is a bag of unwholesome wind. In the main, that is the character of a scant two pages (pp. 54-55) devoted to "An Historian's Perspective." It is all, in the broader connotations of that term, huckster's pornography—like the professional pose of a fraud passing successfully as an "intellectual" at a liberal arts faculty cocktail party.

Underneath, Kissinger does have a certain sort of historical-philosophical outlook. His purported insights into Castlereagh, Canning, Metternich, and Bismarck have no particular merit as historiography, but they do reflect Kissinger's controlling masturbational self-image and world-outlook.

We point to selections from the final paragraph of the cited brief section of Chapter III.

"History knows no resting place and no plateaus. All societies of which history informs us went through periods of decline, most of them eventually collapsed. . . . The [statesman] . . . may know that history is the foe of permanence; but no leader is entitled to resignation. He owes it to his people to strive, to create, and to resist decay that besets all human institutions."

In the main, those sentences are like the rest of the same section: mere pseudo-intellectual fustian. They are the gobbledygook of a classroom fraud who is attempting to spew out sufficiently obfuscating, meaningless prose to suggest to the teacher that he might have glanced at the textbooks assigned.

Yet, between the cracks in that mass of isolated inflated, ignorant, sentimental phrase-mongering, a smell of the real Kissinger seeps out. It is a most unwholesome stench: Kissinger is, to the extent he is anything at all within, a Manichean, a five-and-dime Arnold Toynbee.

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Here we see reflected the essential reason why Kissinger's world-outlook is so consistently lacking in rudiments of morality. He views himself, like Metternich, as the chosen instrumentality of a culture in decay, and his role as that of forestalling as long as possible the doom intrinsic to a culture he views as one with neither future nor moral purpose.

Kissinger's reflected self-image is of a man who has lost conviction in his moral fitness to survive, but who is determined nonetheless to survive as long as possible—by whatever means. For him, truth *is* the enemy. Truth, he senses, is that which reveals his lack of self-perceived moral fitness to survive. To survive, he must defeat truth. He must cheat history, by any chicanery which serves that purpose at each "here" and "now" of his immoral existence.

For a Kissinger, the United States has no purpose, except to continue existing at Kissinger's convenience, holding as much power as it can manage even while sliding toward doom. The essential thing for him is not the survival of the United States, but the continued rear-guard hegemony of the crowd behind the scenes,

which created Henry Kissinger from a wretched and obscure Pfc. jeep driver back at the close of the last World War. He is merely a hired gun, whose loyalty to his master continues for just as long as his master is able to provide hired assassins and kindred types with wealth and prestige for services rendered.

Into fresh air

Contrary to Henry Kissinger, the United States is not objectively doomed to decay and expire. The purpose and direction which Benjamin Franklin and his co-sponsors embedded in the original federal Constitution and the design of Alexander Hamilton's American System is fully as viable, and more urgently needed in the world today, than nearly two hundred years ago.

The United States was created by an international conspiracy, one which linked the heirs of the English Commonwealth Party, of Jean-Baptiste Colbert, and of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz into a combined force committed to bringing about a new republic, dedicated to scientific and technological progress, and to the development and realization of the creative powers of the individual. The European supporters of this conspiracy made establishment of the United States a strategic possibility, but not as an act of charity toward the oppressed people of a British colony. They did so to create a republic whose example and development would foster the extension of the same ordering of nations into Europe, and into the world more generally.

This crisis-weary, hungry, frightened world today urgently needs the establishment of a new, gold-reserve-based world monetary order, to replace the shambles of the bankrupt Bretton Woods System. That new world monetary order must be premised on the principles of the American System, as those principles were articulated by the first George Washington administration.

It is our proper purpose, and self-interest, to rededicate ourselves to those principles of the American System, and not only to contribute to creating a world monetary order modeled on that American System, but to foster by that means the development of stable, durable sovereign national republics, enjoying scientific progress, technological progress, and the development of the individual, as our forefathers secured that heritage for their posterity—if the posterity did not waste it.

That is the historical purpose and hope for security of the United States, a purpose more viable today than ever before.

If we seem to be in a process of decay, especially since the time of Henry Kissinger first moved into the White House, this decadence, economic rot, and moral rot are not intrinsic to the American System. The rot is the consequence of submitting our national institutions to manipulation by such alien "Typhoid Marys" of immorality and decadence as Henry Kissinger.

Science & Technology

Teller, Bethe call for fusion hybrid

by Vin Berg

Dr. Edward Teller and Dr. Hans Bethe, two world-famous American physicists, now say that fusion-fission hybrid reactors can and should be developed by the United States within 10 years. The specialized system has long been under discussion among nuclear scientists, and it is now clear that the hybrid should be "elevated to the dignity of a project," according to Dr. Teller.

Speaking in separate interviews and speeches over the past two weeks, both men asserted that no significant technical obstacles exist to the hybrid system. Such a reactor would combine elements of existing nuclear technology with emerging fusion energy systems.

If accomplished, the hybrid would provide abundant fuel for existing nuclear reactors, and scientists will have gained engineering experience that could prove invaluable in the development of pure fusion systems during the decade of the 1990s.

Technical and political aspects

The two scientists called for the hybrid's development a few days after the enactment of Cong. Mike McCormack's Magnetic Fusion Energy Act of 1980, which commits the United States to develop a commercially viable pure fusion reactor by the year 2000. Fusion is the power source of the sun, in which the nuclei of atoms fuse under conditions of very high temperature and density, producing new elements and giving off enormous amounts of energy. In pure fusion systems now under development, the fuel would come from ordinary water and other common elements like lithium.

Although Teller and Bethe were extremely optimistic about the fusion-fission hybrid from a scientific and technical standpoint, Dr. Teller bluntly qualified his remarks from a political standpoint: if the Carter administration is returned to office this November, he stated, the hybrid will probably never be developed.

The urgent need for such a technology results from the limited magnitude of world uranium resources. Light water reactors of the type that make up the